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Historical Analysis of Medical Development Issues in International Relations of Uzbekistan (In the case of Navoi region)

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ABSTRACT

In this article, after the independence of Uzbekistan, in the first years, international relations were established in order to improve the health infrastructure in the country, and the work was carried out to assimilate the experience of developed countries - Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey, India, Israel, Russia, the USA, providing medical services to the population, providing medical staff with new modern knowledge, building and equipping hospitals at the level of modern requirements in cooperation with foreign countries, reconstructing the existing ones, providing them with sufficient medicine, medical equipment, and in particular Navoi Opinions were expressed about the work carried out in the region.

Keywords:

Medicine, healthcare, population, medical infrastructure, medical personnel, medicine, medical equipment, medical equipment, medical sanitation, nurse, doctor, Uzbekistan, Navoi, republic, region.

Due to the fundamental changes taking place in the world at the beginning of the XI st century, in particular, the natural climate change, the sharp development of the health problems of the population of the earth, the increase in the types of diseases, and since 2019, the spread of the "COVID-19" pandemic around the world, the protection of the population's health is gaining urgent importance. In the countries of the world, attention is paid to areas such as emergency medical care, motherhood and childhood protection, development of the primary medical system, and visible progress is being made in this regard.

Today, in the world experience in the social sphere, in particular, in the health care system, based on the in-depth analysis of innovative achievements and experience, improvement of the advancements in this system, development and improvement of the personnel policy, and the development of the quality and efficiency of service are gaining urgent importance. In the conditions of current

globalization, important scientific research works in various fields of medicine are being carried out in the universities of the developed countries of the world - Germany, France, Great Britain, Turkey, India, Israel, Russia, USA, China. Especially in elderly or young children, complex cardiac surgery and kidney transplant procedures are successfully performed by experts.

In the first years of independence in Uzbekistan, great attention was paid to the improvement of the medical infrastructure, providing medical services to the population, providing medical staff with new modern knowledge, building hospitals at the level of modern requirements by adopting the experience of foreign countries, reconstructing the existing ones and using them with medical equipment - equipment brought from abroad. the development of important measures for equipping them with and providing them with sufficient medicine has been the focus of our state. There was a task to bring the country's

healthcare infrastructure to the level of developed countries, to eliminate shortcomings and defects in the population health protection system. However, by the same time, deficiencies and problems in the field of health began to be noticed in the international community. Therefore, although the world is developing, issues that should be eliminated only through mutual cooperation, such as hunger, poverty, infectious diseases, education, high percentage of early death, environmental problems, and sustainable development, were not removed from the agenda.¹ There is another main aspect, the need to develop the social sphere, find solutions to existing problems, in particular to strengthen the health of the population, the health of mothers and children, to fundamentally reform the health care system in solving environmental issues, is one of the urgent issues on the agenda. also put the solution of social problems of the country in the main place in the process of carrying out its activities.

For this purpose, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has tried to establish relations with developed countries, taking an effective and rational way in the direction of international relations for the development of the health care system. If we look at the international relations of Uzbekistan with the world community, "The Republic of Uzbekistan first started to establish and develop interstate relations with the Near and Middle East and Arab countries. Because the spirit, religion, customs and traditions of Uzbekistan are close to Asian countries. On December 16-19, 1991, I.A. Karimov, the head of the state delegation of Uzbekistan visited the Republic of Turkey, the country that first recognized the independence of our country. Uzbekistan and Turkey signed an agreement on the foundations and goals of interstate relations, a protocol on the exchange of consular offices, and agreements and documents on cooperation in several fields, namely in the field of health².

During the past period, the Turkish state has been providing practical assistance in order

to develop the healthcare sector in Uzbekistan and strengthen the material and technical base of the system. For example, in the multidisciplinary medical center of Navoi region, for the first time, open heart operations and kidney transplantation were carried out for children with congenital heart defects using artificial blood circulation machines, in the establishment of 223 private medical organizations operating in the region, in the material and technical support of modern family polyclinics, friendly Turkey and unselfish help is incomparable. As a result, effective and high-quality medical services are provided to the population.

In addition, after Uzbekistan gained independence, international relations in the field of medicine were established with many other countries. In 1992, with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in 1993 with countries such as India, later with Finland, Japan, the agreement on the principles of interstate relations and cooperation, on economic and trade cooperation, cooperation in the fields of culture, health, science, technology, personnel training, tourism, sports and mass media. agreements were signed. In 1996, a partnership and cooperation agreement was signed between the Council of the European Union and Uzbekistan. Thanks to the agreement, Uzbekistan established partnership and cooperation relations with the European Union and its 15 member states in political, legal, economic, investment, finance, customs, science, culture, medicine, telecommunications, transport and other fields. Uzbekistan has expanded relations with major developed European countries and strengthened relations with countries such as Germany, Great Britain, and France in order to develop the health sector in Uzbekistan. In 2003, relations with more than 80 foreign banks in the world were established in the republic. During the years of independence, foreign investments in Uzbekistan amounted to 14 billion. exceeded US dollars³. 4/1 of these investments went to the health care system. Looking at the history of the

¹ Rakhimov M., Abdimominov O. Uzbekistan and the UN: history of relations and factors of sustainable development. - Tashkent: Hamkornashr. 2021. – B. 171.

² Usmanov Q. etc. History of Uzbekistan. T.: - 2005. – B.410.

³ Folk word. January 8, 2004.

Navoi region within the framework of the changes achieved during this period, we are sure that a big change in regional medicine has been achieved. "In 2001, the maternity unit under Nurota District Central Hospital was awarded a sum of Rs. In 2000-00, in 2003, Navoi City Central Hospital was equipped with modern medical equipment in the amount of US \$ 134,000 with the selfless help of Turkey"⁴. The Endocrinology dispensary established a diabetes school and provided video, audio, office equipment and solid equipment by the Republican Institute of scientific investigation of Endocrinology (ITI)"⁵.

It can be said that the role of the international community in the development of Medicine in Uzbekistan is extremely important. Because, in the early years of independence, much attention was paid to the implementation of fundamental reforms in the field of health care, as in all areas. In order to summarize the results of reforms in 2007 – 2008, Japanese researchers, in cooperation with the Department of Health in Navoi region, set a goal to study the state of the system, study the causes

of diseases, socio – economic characteristics, quantity, geographical location, the condition and quality of the medical services provided to them, information about their types. Each area in the system was studied separately.

Preliminary questionnaires prepared by Japanese consultants, those responsible for managing hospitals, were completed in a joint process. Discussions with local experts and colleagues from the Navoi Region Health Department came to the final conclusions, partially revised. Service trips to the facilities were carried out in 5 stages. Before the start of the 1st business trip at the facilities, the research team wanted to send the surveys to 29 treatment facilities. However, on the basis of discussion with partners and a list, 31 of the chief doctors who took part in the monthly meetings of the Navoi Region Health Department were identified. Questionnaires were sent to institutions that included 4 hospitals that were not subject to the Health Administration. These were the following hospitals: 3 NKMK hospitals and 1 "Navoiyazot" hospital.

Distribution of secondary/ tertiary / treatment facilities in Navoi region⁶

Navoi City of Navoi region	Emergency Medical Center branch, Children's hospital for infectious diseases, maternity hospital	Tuberculosis, oncological, mental-nervous diseases, endrynological, Narcological	Speed Center, screening center, Adolescent Center, blood transfusion station, Forensic Medical Bureau	District Central Hospital (DCH)	Mining Metallurgical Combine-Navoi Navoiyazot
Karmana	Eye diseases hospital, Special Medical	District skin-venereal disease hospital		DCH 1	
Kiziltepa				DCH 1	

⁴ Navoi Regional State Archive. Foundation No. 297. List 1. Volume 12.. Sheet 97.

⁵ Rasulov Z. Medicine of Navoi region. Yesterday and today. - Tashkent. "SAHHOF". 2021. – B. 36.

⁶ Current archive of the Navoi Region Health Department. 2007 year.

Khatirchi				DCH 1	
Nurota				DCH 1	
Navbahor				DCH 1	
Conimex				DCH 1	
Uchkudug				DCH 1	KMK Uchkudug
Tomdi				DCH 1	
Zarafshan city			Reablement centre 1		KMK- Zarafshan
TOTAL	6	6	6	8	4

Hospitals provided only inpatient treatment for one or more categories of diseases. Some polyclinics are located in hospitals, but they are designated as separate institutions. The Navoi branch of the Republican Emergency Medical Center is designated as a hospital. Hospitals in the region are divided into two groups: district hospitals (TMSH), which are central secondary institutions; and regional hospitals - are hospitals designed for providing more services (tertiary level).

There are eight districts in Navoi region, each of which has at least one central district

hospital. They are located in the center of the district, and many TMSH and district polyclinics are located in the same area. They usually consist of therapeutic, surgical, children's, obstetrics and gynecological, infectious disease departments. Based on the schedule, some of them receive tuberculosis patients as inpatients. During the period of research by Japanese experts, the medical services provided by TMS in the districts of Navoi region and some indicators achieved as a result of the provided services are shown in the following tables 2, 3.

Schedule of services provided by District Central Hospital in Navoi region⁷

District	Polyclinic	Clinical department							24-hour emergency assistance	Intensive care/ Reanimation	Blood transfusion	Paid services	X-ray diagnostics	Endoscopy	Functional diagnostics	Laboratory		
		Internal patients	Surgical diseases	Children's parents	Gynecological diseases	Infectious diseases	Tuberculosis diseases	Others								Clinical	Microbacteriology	Histopathology
Karmana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Nurota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Navbahor	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Xatirchi	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x			
Kiziltepa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Konimex	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Tomdi	x		x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x		x	x		
Uchkuduk	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x			x	x		

⁷Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan Japan International Cooperation Agency. Reforms of healthcare services in the Navoi region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2008. Part 2. Page. 4-7

2 - table. Some indicators of district central hospitals in Navoi region in 2006⁸

District central hospitals	Number of beds	Number of beds (per 1,000 population)	Number of inpatients	Number of inpatients (1,000)	Death rate	Death rate (per 1,000 population)	Bed occupancy rate (percentage)	Bed occupancy rate (day)	Average bed stay (days)	Number of operations	Number of operations (per 1,000 population)	Number of births	Number of births in women of reproductive age	The number of caesarean sections	Number of caesarean sections (1,000 women of reproductive age)
Karmana	322	3,4	15,647	162,8	59	0,61	101,9	336,2	7,0	2,520	26,2	1,709	64,7	110	4,2
Nurota	326	4,3	6,225	81,7	33	0,43	94,6	312,1	10,5	1,050	13,8	1,600	76,4	74	3,5
Navbahor	285	3,5	11,261	136,7	30	0,36	96,8	319,6	8,2	723	8,8	1,571	69,3	73	3,2
Xatirchi	460	3,0	18,156	118,8	49	0,32	95,2	314,1	7,2	2,990	19,6	3,002	71,4	129	3,1
Kiziltepa	465	4,1	15,100	133,5	51	0,45	102,6	338,7	9,4	2,234	19,8	2,180	70,1	142	4,6
Konimex	220	5,6	4,741	120,9	25	0,64	98,5	325,0	11,1	542	13,8	675	62,6	10	0,9
Tomdi	130	5,4	1,755	72,8	11	0,46	75,9	250,4	11,8	110	4,6	292	44,1	13	2,0
Uchkuduk	100	4,0	2,584	103,4	16	0,64	86,7	286,1	10,9	0	0,0	325	47,3	0	0,0
Total	2308	3,8	75,469	123,9	274	0,45	94,0	310,3	9,5	10,169	16,7	11,354	67,8	551	3,29058

3 - table. Source: Responses to questionnaires and interviews by the JICA research team

In conclusion, it can be said that in the early periods of independence, reforms in the field of healthcare in the country were carried out step by step and the following preliminary results were achieved. In the first phase (1991-1994), all attention was paid to improving

maternal and child health care, stabilizing demographic indicators, and reducing infectious diseases. In the second stage (1994-1998), pharmacies and several treatment-prophylactic institutions were privatized, the ambulatory-polyclinic service was developed

⁸Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan Japan International Cooperation Agency. Reforms of healthcare services in the Navoi region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2008. Part 2. Page. 8.

and restructured. As a result, hospitalization of the population decreased from 18.3% in 1997 to 13.8% in 2001 and 8.4% in 2006.⁹ This indicator is also prominently recorded in Navoi region.

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